

Rep. Klein Asks Cease - Fire

DULLES TRIES TO TORPEDO PEACE TALKS

(Daily Worker Foreign Department)

Daily Worker

Reentered as second class matter Oct. 22, 1941, at the postoffice at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879

Vol. XXX, No. 68
(8 Pages)

New York, Monday, April 6, 1953
Price 10 Cents

Hearn's Bronx Workers Set to Strike Today for New Contract

The 300 workers of Hearn's Bronx department store, members of District 65, Distributive, Processing and Office Workers of America (Ind.), are set to strike this morning for a new contract to replace an agreement which expired last month. The store is at Third Avenue and 149 St.

According to David Livingston, union president, top company officials have refused to meet with the union. Livingston said that company plans to begin a self-service system in the store, eliminating the jobs of many employees, made it clear the company did not intend to live up to the expired contract.

Livingston also warned that if necessary the 800 workers of Hearn's 14 Street store in Manhattan would join the walkout.

MACY STRUGGLE

Meanwhile, tens of thousands of Easter shoppers on Herald Square Friday and Saturday were handed leaflets by members of Local 15 of the CIO United Department Store Workers Union explaining the demands of the 8,000 Macy's workers for higher pay, shorter hours, and improved working conditions.

The distribution of 250,000 leaflets, which began Wednesday at each of Macy's five stores, is part

of the buildup to next Wednesday's Manhattan Center membership meeting when the Macy's workers will take a strike vote.

Negotiations with Macy's have been in process since February, but as the employers had offered nothing approaching the workers' demands, the negotiations committee last week unanimously called for a strike vote.

END RAIL STRIKE

PITTSBURGH, April 5. — The 1,500 railroad workers who struck March 30 against the Union Railroad, subsidiary to the United States Steel Corp., are back at work after a settlement reached by the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen and National Mediation Board spokesmen.

Steel plants in Homestead, Braddock, Duquesne and Clairton, to which the railroad hauled coal and ore, began starting up banked blast furnaces and open hearths. The mills were closed

down by the rail strike. Some 50,000 steelworkers and coal miners were said to be affected.

The railway men struck last Monday night because two conductors were given 10-day suspensions by the company for slowing down on the job. Under the settlement the railway management agreed to restore to the conductors, J. O. Grill and H. F. Halliwell, the \$188.44 pay lost to them, after the next 30 days at work.

The Brotherhood officials, at the time declared the union "will not condone slowdowns."

A two-day strike of 35,000 workers in 19 plants located in 11 states ended Saturday when a joint statement, issued by the CIO United Rubber Workers, and the United States Rubber Co. said a new contract was signed to run through March 31, 1955.

Insurance benefits and vacations were assured in the contract, according to the statement.

The Communist Party organ Pravda on Saturday flatly announced the new Soviet peace moves were aimed to improve relations with Western powers, and Rep. Arthur G. Klein (D-NY) proposed that the U. S. take the lead in urging an immediate cease-fire in Korea. Klein declared he was advancing his proposal "in view of the apparent willingness of Communist China and the Soviet Union to agree to a settlement of the remaining issues so that an effective truce could be negotiated."

But Klein's move, reflecting the mounting sentiment in the country for ending the Korean war, was countered by the Eisenhower Administration's State Department and the Pentagon. (See story of Pentagon views on Page 3.)

Over the weekend, Secretary John Foster Dulles and Gen. Alfred M. Gruenther, chief of staff to Gen. Matthew B. Ridgway, tried to torpedo the prospect of settling the cold war through negotiations.

Dulles told a press conference, according to press dispatches, that nothing has happened or is likely to happen from the Soviet peace moves. He repeated his charges that the Soviet Union is a "heavily armed totalitarian state" and that the Soviet leaders are basically hostile to any state which does not accept this dictatorship.

Dulles' statement was a rejection of the entire concept of peaceful co-existence with the Soviet Union, since he implied that only after a destruction of the present Soviet government would conditions favor peace with the United States.

This statement recalled Soviet Ambassador Andrei Gromyko's recent statement in the United Nations General Assembly that the existence of a powerful country building Communism was an established fact which would have to be recognized by U. S. statesmen. Dulles' statement sowed illusions that only the destruction of this state would ensure peace for the United States.

The same kind of argument came from Gen. Gruenther, who saw in the Soviet peace move not an attempt to improve relations with the Western powers but an effort to isolate the U. S. from its allies.

Dulles and Gruenther spoke on the eve of the arrival in Washington of Chancellor Konrad Adenauer of the West German Republic. Adenauer is expected to press for Wall Street support in the effort to resurrect the Nazi Hehrmacht and blackmail other countries into ratification of the



DULLES

European Army treaties, which provide for employment of the Nazi army in Wall Street's interest. Both Dulles and Gruenther fear the Soviet peace moves will block these plans.

Other developments:

• Korean-Chinese and United Nations negotiators opened talks yesterday in Panmunjom on exchange of sick and wounded war prisoners. The Korean battlefield was unusually quiet. United Press said UN troops observed Easter and prayed for peace.

• A sensational story from Paris, debunking Gen. Gruenther's allegation of Soviet aims to split the West, reported that Belgium, France, West Germany and Luxembourg had signed a four-nation secret price-fixing agreement aimed at capturing U. S. world steel markets. The agreement was signed in mid-March at Paris.

In its editorial frankly stating the aims of the Soviet peace moves, Pravda said the Soviet government was manifesting a "desire to improve relations with the Western Power."

It was this open approach of the Soviet Union to improved relations with the U. S. which impressed Rep. Klein. The New York Democrat declared that "if a truce is finally arranged, mothers of sons whose blood is spilled during this period of negotiation would be quite justified in feeling that this was a useless sacrifice which could have been avoided by the immediate cessation of hostilities pending the final outcome of the truce talks."

Higher Fare Expected in Budget Due Tomorrow

By MICHAEL SINGER

The 1953-54 expense budget goes before the Board of Estimate tomorrow, and the dreaded Transit Authority higher-fare is almost certain to be in it. As jittery Impellitteri aides prepare to present the next billion dollar fiscal program, the CIO Transport Workers

HUNDREDS PLEDGE 3 SUBS EACH FOR WEEK IN B'KLYN

HUNDREDS of Daily Worker and Worker readers, gathered in the Brighton Community center Saturday night from all Brooklyn areas, pledged to secure three subscriptions each this week to these papers. These pledges, made in response to proposals by Max Gordon, of the Daily Worker editorial staff, are intended to put the circulation campaign in Brooklyn on the high road to success.

Gordon told those attending a crowded affair in honor of the Pittsburgh Smith Act defendants that the lag in the drive threatened to leave Brooklyn's circulation lower at the end of the campaign than it had been at the outset, due to expirations exceeding renewals of new subscriptions.

William Albertson, former Brooklynite, who is one of the Pittsburgh defendants, told those present of the deep concern of all the Pittsburgh defendants—Steve Nelson, Ben Careathers, James Dolsen, and Irving Weissman, and himself—for the success of the Worker circulation drive. Their experiences in Pittsburgh emphasized to them the need for countering the barrage of lies in the capitalist press with increased circulation for the Daily Worker and The Worker, Albertson said.

Union today will meet with the Board of Transportation in a showdown over threatened job-slashing, service-cutting and security-blasting proposals which Gov. Dewey and the Mayor included in the Authority deal. The transit workers forced the conference following a job-action and strike warning unless the Board of Transportation agreed to discuss the issues.

Underlining the Mayor's fear of public reaction to his surrender on the Wall Street 15 to 25-cent fare boost, reduction of services and imposition of new consumer taxes in his failure to announce the exact dates of the budget hearings by the Board of Estimate. These public hearings must be held some time between April 7 and 17, but as of Friday the Mayor had not officially declared when the hearings would be held.

This is an unprecedented display of contempt and fright by the Mayor's office; never before had a Mayor failed to reveal a week before the hearings the

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STOP PENTAGON STALLING

An Editorial

AT THE VERY MOMENT when peace prospects are brightest John Foster Dulles implies that there can't be any peace with the Soviet Union while there is a Socialist government. Dulles makes his terms for peace very clear: The overthrow of the Soviet government and the liquidation of socialism.

Dulles must be a bigger fool than we imagined. This Wall Street megalomaniac has failed to grasp the basic realities of our time. One of these realities is that the system of socialism is here to stay, is passing into Communism.

Peaceful co-existence is as much in OUR interest as it is in the interest of the people of the Soviet Union.

And when we say "OUR," we mean us, the ordinary American working men and women—not Dulles, General Motors, Morgan, Rockefeller or duPont.

We say that every American—especially every American worker and trade unionist—should shut Dulles' mouth by telling Eisenhower to stand by his election-campaign promises of bringing peace.

No more Pentagon stalling in the Panmunjom negotiations! Cease-fire now!

No more maneuvering to keep Germany divided and occupied and foist a resurrected Nazi Wehrmacht on the German people and on Europe as well!

SLOW MOTION IN THE CITY'S RENT OFFICES

By VIRGINIA GARDNER

While thousands of New Yorkers were besieging the six rent offices in New York City with questions about the new landlord's law upping rents 15 percent over 1943 rentals, Rent Administrator Joseph D. McGoldrick's office apparently was still operating on a business-as-usual routine.

Asked what was being done with tenants who called or came in to find out what the registered legal rental for their apartments were March 1, 1943, to determine whether landlords had the right to soak them the 15 percent increase, a spokesman for McGoldrick's publicity office said:

"They have to go to their rent offices to get form No. 23 to fill out in triplicate. There are so many hundreds of thousands who'll want to know that we can't mail them out."

"But what happens after the tenant gets the form, fills it out and mails it in to his rent office?" he was asked. "When does he get a reply?"

"Oh, it will take from one to six months, depending on the office," the spokesman said in a tired voice.

"And in the meantime what does he pay, if he's in doubt?"

"In the meantime the tenant has to pay the rent the landlord charges regardless. Of course," he added, "if it is found he's overpaying he can get it back."

If the landlord continues to charge a 15 percent increase after the rent commission says he already has collected the 15 percent since 1943, the tenant can go into court and sue for three times the amount of the overcharge plus costs of litigation and recover it, he said.

100 CALLS A DAY

A hundred calls a day have been coming into McGoldrick's office at 280 Broadway, the publicity man said, but the bulk of the queries have been to the six local offices, which he said are too busy to bother to report how many. The local offices of the Rent Commission:

Lower Manhattan, 2 Lafayette St.; Upper Manhattan, 541 W. 145 St.; the Bronx, 1910 Arthur Ave.; Brooklyn, 304-306 Fulton St.; Staten Island, Targee St. Court House, 58 Gordon St., Stapleton, S. I. and Queens, 89-09 Sutphin Blvd.

Asked if tenants in houses where the landlord has failed to correct violations of the building law outstanding against him could withhold rent increases until they were



McGOLDRICK

made, the McGoldrick spokesman said:

"He has to pay regardless. In the meantime he can submit an application for a rent decrease if the premises are not up to snuff. The State Administrator has the authority to reduce the rent where flagrant violations are in force."

Asked if Sen. Mitchell McNeill's proposed amendment to the new law excluding from the 15 percent increase properties of landlords who had maintained violations to health and safety, had not failed of passage largely because McGoldrick opposed it, the spokesman denied he had opposed it. To "prove" his point he read a telegram McGoldrick sent to Sen. McNeill Mitchell March 17.

In it McGoldrick described the provision under the old law which allowed for decreasing maximum rentals "where there has been a decrease of essential services." The rent commission had done so, or compelled restoration of services, in 150,000 cases, he said.

"Require maintenance of essential services in accordance with provisions of the law," he said in the wire.

COMPLAINTS READIED

The Manhattan Tenants Council declared Wednesday that thousands of complaints of violations would be submitted before May 1,

in a new campaign to put the pressure on landlords who have refused to make repairs or keep up services.

Tenant council spokesmen have declared also that they do not recognize any interpretation of the law which allows the 15 percent hikes where tenants already have paid increases for new equipment such as stoves.

The rent commission, however, is maintaining that tenants must pay the full 15 percent over and above what they have paid in increases for such things as installing a new refrigerator or stove.

Told that this will be challenged, the rent commission press agent said, "That's the right of every citizen, to challenge the law in court."

Other such items he classed as "increased services" included an increase of \$2 a month for TV antenna installed on the house, or \$3 a month for a new gas range.

"But suppose he has paid for the gas range long ago, he still has to keep on paying that \$3 a month in addition to a 15 percent 'equalization' increase?" he was asked. "That's the way it is," he replied.

"That's been our practice in the last few years. If a landlord hasn't painted for some time, he said, failing to specify the period, the tenant can ask for a decrease, 'except when it hasn't been the practice to paint, such as in these old tenement buildings.'"

Asked if landlords of tenements weren't required to paint ever, he hedged, saying, "All landlords are required to, except in some leases it stipulates they don't need to." He said in "very poor tenements" the tenants would have to "establish that it has been a practice to paint."

SPEAK OUT FOR PEACE!

Let us not permit the war profiteers to sabotage the new chance for peace!

The people need to speak up now, and quickly. We must tell everyone in Washington, from Congressmen to President Eisenhower, to accept the new peace offer and negotiate until an armistice is reached.

Congressmen will be home for the Easter recess. They should be visited by their constituents and told to work for a quick peace (addresses of New York Congressmen are listed on page two).

Letters, resolutions should go at once to President Eisenhower. Let's have a cease-fire now.

tion to carry the protest to the Mayor.

The telegram, seven feet long and six feet high, is addressed to the Mayor and is headed with the slogan: "WE'RE OFF TO CITY HALL TO STOP THE GREAT TRAIN ROBBERY."

A delegation of pharmacists, soda clerks, cosmeticians and porters, headed by union president Leon J. Davis, will stop at union drug stores en route to City Hall where members will meet them and carry the telegram to the next point of the march.

The public will be urged to add their names to the telegram.

The delegation will leave union headquarters, 210 West 50 Street, at 10 a.m., and arrive at City Hall at 2:30 p.m.

SEND GROUP GREETINGS TO THE MAY DAY ISSUE

To All Readers and Supporters of the Daily Worker and The Worker The May Day issue of The Worker, to appear April 20, will carry expressions of support—in the form of greetings—from the shops and communities of the land.

We suggest that every supporter of the paper undertake to get a group greeting from fellow shopworkers, unionists, members of his or her organization, including Communist Party groups and neighbors.

This greeting might be signed: "From a group of workers of _____ shop (or industry)" or "Friends of The Worker from _____ (neighborhood or town)"—with whatever message the group considers appropriate.

It should be recalled that the editor of The Worker, John Gates, and its former publisher, Ben Davis, are still in jail because of their militant championship of the needs of the working people. The struggle for their release, as well as that of all victims of thought-control, is in the spirit of the May Day tradition of the working class battle against oppression.

Deadline for greetings is April 16, just two weeks off, so we suggest everyone get to work at once.

We want your expressions of support!

Rates are 1 inch	\$ 8	Quarter Page	\$ 95
2 inches	15	Half Page	190
4 inches	25	Full Page	380
8 inches	50		

You can order special bundles of the May Day edition at 12 copies for \$1.

Asian Peace Group Cables Clemency Plea

Warning that the electrocution of the Rosenbergs "can only reduce further the position of the U.S. Government in the minds of the people of the whole world," the Peace Liaison Committee of the Asian and Pacific Regions has cabled a plea for clemency from Peking, China.

The wire, sent to the Justice Department and signed by representatives of the U. S., Japan, New Zealand and Thailand, follows: Department of Justice United States Government Washington, D. C.

We, the peace loving people of the world are outraged at the determined efforts on the part of the United States Government to legally lynch Mr. and Mrs. Rosenberg.

The evidence, beyond the shadow of a doubt, shows their complete innocence. In the face of such evidence, to bring them to their death is nothing less than a crime against humanity.

The perpetration of this act can only reduce further the position of the United States Government in the minds of the people of the whole world.

In the name of true justice and the early traditions of the American people and the peace loving people of the whole world, we protest. We demand that Mr. and Mrs. Rosenberg be granted clemency. This legal lynching must not be.

The cable was signed by Louis A. Wheaton, U. S. A., deputy secretary general of the Peace Liaison Committee of the Asian and Pacific Regions; Tomoko I. Wheaton, U. S. A., office worker; Dr. Tomi Kora, Japan,

member of the House of Councilors of the Japanese Diet; Rewi Alley, New Zealand, author and poet; Shirley Barton, New Zealand, women's leader; Kinkazu Saionji, Japan, member of the House of Councilors of the Japanese Diet; Nakamura, Kan-emon, Japan, actor; S. Tularak, Thailand, lawyer and ex-ambassador; Auri Thonguanich, Thailand, women's leader, and Charny Porn Kalyanimita, journalist.

Joining the long list of trade unionists all over the world calling for clemency, is the Lewisham (London) No. 3 branch of the Amalgamated Engineering Union.

In Rochester, N. Y., Rabbi Philip S. Bernstein in a recent sermon at Temple B'rith Kodesh said the Rosenbergs' lives should be spared. While he said he had no doubt of the couple's guilt (the Rosenbergs have steadfastly maintained their innocence), and thought there was no anti-Semitism involved, Rabbi Bernstein said he still couldn't understand why they should be the first to be executed by verdict of a peacetime court.

"Nobody," he said, "has given an altogether satisfactory reason why this couple alone should be put to death. The fact that they have not confessed does not justify the death sentence as against 30 years in prison."

Rabbi Bernstein cited supporting opinions by authoritative Protestant and Catholic spokesmen.

22 SOUTH JERSEY PASTORS SIGN PLEA FOR CLEMENCY

CAMDEN, N.J., March 29.—A letter to President Eisenhower, signed by 22 clergymen in the area of South Jersey, of a variety of church affiliations, asks for a reconsideration of the decision to an appeal for clemency by Ethel and Julius Rosenberg.

The letter gives two reasons for its request for reconsideration of the clemency appeal: First, that the alleged crime was committed at a time when Soviet Russia and the U. S. were active allies, so that the crime of which the Rosenbergs were convicted was not one of giving secret information to an enemy. Second, not one of the other persons involved in this affair was given more than a prison sentence.

The letter concludes, "We therefore believe that the sentence

given this couple was a savage and unjustified one. We beg you to reconsider your decision from motives of justice and mercy, and for the sake of America's good name throughout the world."

The clergymen are: Rev. Percival C. Bailey, Elder Fred Barnes, Rev. Donald L. Collins, Rev. J. H. Devose, Rev. Glenn W. Eagle, Rev. Calvin J. Felton, Rev. Kenneth R. Forbes, Rev. Ralph V. Graham, Rev. Albert E. Hartman, Rev. Harry S. Henck, Rev. William Hill, Rev. Walter C. Huntzinger and Dist. Elder George M. Johnson.

Also, Rev. Richard R. King, Rev. H. August Kuehl, Rev. William McGee, Jr., Rev. M. L. McKenny, Rev. J. Funnell, Rev. J. D. Stanley, Rev. H. H. Watts and Rev. Isaac E. Wilson.

Drug Union to Visit City Hall On Fares, Rents

Members of Drug Store Employees, Local 1199, Distributive, Processing and Office Workers, will carry to City Hall a huge telegram on a board signed by more than 1,500 of the union's members protesting the rent and projected fare increases. The wire will be delivered to the Mayor.

The union's members signed the telegram last week while attending their membership meeting called to ratify the new contract cutting the workweek to 40 hours a week for 3,000 of the union's members without a cut in pay.

Protest action on the rent and fare hike was building up in other locals of DPO's District 65. The March executive board of the Chain and Home Office local representing the workers of the big

Davega and Lerner warehouses, passed a motion asking the general council of the union to call a one-day stoppage of the union's 35,000 members in New York in protest against the hikes. This action was taken, despite the reported advice against such action by the district vice-president attending the meeting.

The membership meeting of the dry goods local, attended by more than 500, voted to urge all members to wire to Governor Dewey and Mayor Impellitteri, and designated the shop steward body of 35 to serve as a delega-

302 Delegates Lay Plans for Big May Day Parade

By GEORGE MORRIS

More than 300 delegates of trade union and other groups, in a conference Saturday called by the United Labor and People's Committee for May Day, laid plans for a giant New York May Day parade with peace, economic security and civil rights as the main theme.

Speakers expressed confidence that this year's march, spurred by rising peace hopes, will surpass the parades of recent years.

The 302 delegates reported by the credentials committee, 107 of them from union groups, approved the parade plans after hearing reports by Leon Straus, leader of the Fur Dressers and Dyers Joint Board and secretary of the May Day body,

and Louis Weinstock, chairman of the May Day Committee. Others who spoke were novelist Howard Fast, Roosevelt Ward, Jr., Negro youth leader who won acquittal of a frameup charge recently, and Aubrey Grossman, of the Civil Rights Congress.

Straus reported that when the May Day committee arrived at Police Headquarters for a parade permit, they found a roomful of 15 or 20 persons there to object. Among them were top executives of two banks and of shipping department store, packing, express and several other companies along with their attorneys.

They came with the "usual lies" about May Day, said Straus, "ap-

parently under the impression that May Day was something started in Moscow, and ignorant of the fact that it was born in the U.S."

Weinstock, who has headed the May Day Committee since its formation in the 1930s, was also optimistic of a larger than usual turnout this year. He observed that the first rent increase imposed by Gov. Dewey will be due May 1. The parade must be a giant protest against the hike in rents and fares.

Fast aimed his main fire at the idea that "fascism is inevitable" or that "it's got to - worse before it gets better." Pointing to the great recent rise in peace hopes, the novelist said there is an opportu-

nity for May Day to become an expression for that sentiment.

The conference passed two resolutions on the political and organizational program for the parade.

A new situation has been created which makes the possibility of ending the cold war a reality, said the political resolution.

"To working men and women, proposals for peace are not a 'trap.' They have no peace 'jitters' they have no stock in Wall Street to fall with the prospects of peace. They need a peace economy, jobs dependent upon the manufacture of consumer, not war goods; upon trade with the hundreds of millions of people of the Soviet Union, China and the other people's re-

publics."

Also stressed was the defence of living standards, featuring New York's rent and fare hike. The third main group of slogans in the parade will be aimed at McCarthyism and the general thought-control drive, and at police brutality and other forms of attacks on the Negro people.

The United Committee for May Day set up headquarters at room 535, 80 East 11th St., where all material—posters, leaflets, buttons, and a special pamphlet—are obtainable. The committee also set up a workshop at 214 Stanton St., where a group of artists is busy filling orders for banners and other display materials.

COLUMBIA JOURNALISM DEAN BARS WITCHHUNT SNOOPERS

Dean Carl W. Ackerman, of the Columbia University School of Journalism, has served notice on the FBI and other police agencies that they will no longer have free run of the campus and free access to school files in their witchhunts.

In an article in the bulletin of the American Society of Newspaper Editors, the educator said he has stopped cooperating with the thought control snoopers "except on written request and advice of counsel."

His article was apparently written before the recent meeting of the Association of American Universities, the organization of college presidents closely associated

with wealthy boards of trustees. And it was in sharp contrast with the resolution passed by the college presidents, which knuckled down before McCarthyism and attacked educators who refuse to "cooperate" with the Jenner, Velde and McCarthy committees.

Ackerman denounced the methods of the Federal agents.

"Students are 'tried' secretly without their knowledge and without an opportunity of explaining or defending their records before employment by any government agency," he said.

In the past, Ackerman said, he had cooperated with the agents because he wanted to assist them

to "locate Communists," among students or graduates. But he added that he "did not know of a single Communist being found among our graduates, although there have been published charges against a few men who were vindicated later."

"If we have reached the stage in our democracy when fear of investigation becomes universal and the loyalty of college students must be investigated we will be erecting an iron curtain all our own," he declared.

"DRASTIC INDEPENDENCE"

The Dean, who has held this post for 22 years, recalled that the

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15 Legislators of Puerto Rico Hit U.S. Move in UN

Fifteen members of the Puerto Rican Legislature have asked the United Nations for a hearing on the status of their country, it was announced yesterday. The legislators, on

behalf of the Puerto Rico Independence Party, challenged the notice served by U.S. chief delegate Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., that the U.S. would not render further reports on the non-self-governing territory of Puerto Rico.

"Our contention," declared the legislators, "based on the Congressional Record, is that the so-called 'Constitution of Puerto Rico' is but a colonial statute leaving Puerto Rico as a non-self-governing territory, subject to the absolute power of the Congress of the United States."

"Our organization is ready to appear before the UN at any time set for a hearing."

SIGNERS

The petition was signed by Gil-

berto Concepcion De Garcia, president of the Puerto Rico Independence Party and a member of the Senate of Puerto Rico; Eugenio Font Suarez, Francisco M. Sasoni, William Cordova Chirino, Rafael Betancourt, all Senators; and Representatives Fose Luis Feliu Poesquera, Rafael Arjona Siaca, Luis A. Archilla Laugier, Hector Ramos Mimosa, Isabelino Marzan, Marcos A. Ramirez Irizarry, Santiago Pineiro, Evasisto Carasquillo, Jesus Rodriguez Benitez, and Independence Party Floor Leader in the House, Baltazar Quimones Elias.

In a follow-up letter to Secretary-General Trygve Lie, which urged him to submit the petition

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Pentagon Frantic as Peace Hopes Rise

By BERNARD BURTON

Throughout the world there is joyous hope this Easter season as a result of the latest peace offers of China and North Korea. This feeling is matched by the plain people of our country—especially by the GI's in Korea and their loved ones at home.

It was in response to this overwhelming sentiment for peace in Korea that President Eisenhower at his press conference last week said the government would listen to all the peace offers and take them at face value.

But our top army brass, who don't feel compelled to make statements for the public, are not happy. There is "considerable concern" in the Pentagon over the possibility of peace, reports that mouthpiece of the High Command, Hanson W. Baldwin, military expert of the New York Times.

John Foster Dulles, Eisenhower's Secretary of State, is not happy either. He has warned that the Soviet Union's offers are dangerous

and might isolate the United States.

In Friday's Times, Baldwin reported that the Pentagon "viewed with mixed feelings the Communist overtures for peace in Korea."

It seems that "military opinion—and some intelligence officers concur in this—fear that no matter how desirable from the humane point of view a truce in Korea may be, the long-term results may be far more beneficial to the enemy than to us."

Here, in a nutshell, is the way the Pentagon, Dulles, the war profiteers and their representatives in Washington view peace. To them peace is a threat. To them, peace is an aid to the "enemy."

WHAT IS THEIR AIM?

Americans have to ask themselves what sort of foreign policy these people advocate when they view peace as dangerous, no matter how "humane" it may be. To the ordinary American, whose sons do the dying in wars, the aim of

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Romania Issues Amnesty Decree

The Romanian People's Republic announced Saturday that a broad amnesty had been declared, freeing many convicted of petty crimes and reducing the "prison sentences of many more."

The announcement, made by the Bucharest radio, said persons serving terms of two years or less were to be immediately freed and that prosecution would be stopped on many pending cases.

For those serving two to four years, the first two years are to be dropped, with the remainder cut to 16 months; on sentences from four to eight years, the first two years to be dropped, the second two years reduced to two-thirds, and the remainder of the sentence to be cut in half; the same process is applied to eight years, with the portion over eight years cut to one-third.

This means, for example, that a person sentenced seven years would be released after serving two years and 10 months, or a person who had been sentenced 10 years would be released after serving four years.

STOOLIE LAUTNER ON STAND TODAY IN PITTSBURGH TRIAL

PITTSBURGH, April 5.—John Lautner, who packed his bag and left New York overnight when he was first publicly exposed as a political spy, will be on the witness stand again tomorrow morning in the Smith Act trial.

Lautner is doing a book-finger job. The prosecutor shows him Marxist classics, which the spy then identifies as Communist Party literature.

The spy then fingers isolated paragraphs of the classics, which are then read to the jury out of context. The selected paragraphs speak of the coming transfer of the

industries and state power to the working people and farmers and other toilers. This is treated by the prosecutor as "force and violence" evidence showing that the five workers' leaders in the courtroom are "conspiring to advocate the overthrow of the government by force and violence."

The five defendants are Steve Nelson, Ben Careathers, William Albertson, Irving Weissman and James H. Dolsen, Daily Worker writer.

Lautner is paid \$25 a day, with \$9 a day expenses for this book-finger job.

He has become the government's chief book-finger man since Louis F. Budenz was denounced as a liar and an immoral person by two U. S. Senators and some conservative newspaper columnists.

It is uncertain whether Budenz will get a chance to make his \$25 plus in this trial. He wasn't used in the state "sedition" trial when Nelson got 20 years. A promise to call Budenz was made by Judge Musmanno's nephew, William Cercone, who prosecuted Nelson. But when Nelson told the court that he would welcome a chance to deal with Budenz the plan was hurriedly dropped.

Meanwhile a second witchhunt

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Soviet Pre-Trial Review Finds 15 Doctors Falsely Accused

(Daily Worker Foreign Department)

The Soviet Ministry of Internal Affairs, roughly equivalent to our Department of Justice, has exposed false accusations against 15 doctors and freed the accused.

Those participating in the false charges have been arrested.

The Ministry, headed by L. P. Beria, discovered the false charges in the course of a pre-trial investigation of espionage and terrorist charges against the doctors.

Such pre-trial investigations are obligatory under Soviet law. Article 157 of the Soviet Constitution declares: "Crimes of the USSR are guaranteed inviolability of the

person. No person may be placed under arrest except by decision of a court or with the sanction of a procurator."

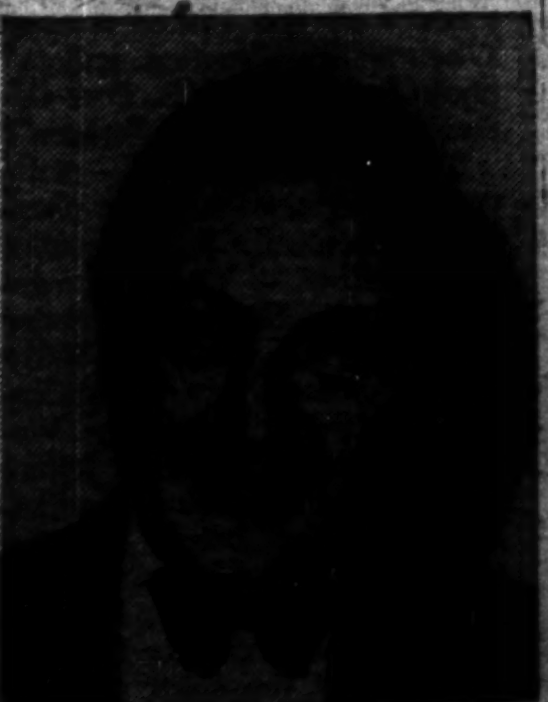
Section Four, Paragraph Five of the Criminal-Procedure Code of the Russian Soviet Federative Soviet Republic decrees that persons against whom false charges have been made are to be freed immediately.

Beria's ministry on Saturday announced that "verification has shown that the accusations were false. It added that investigators during the preliminary stage had obtained testimony by the use of impermissible means of investiga-

tion which are strictly forbidden under Soviet law."

Under Soviet law, the use of "third-degree" methods common in some other countries is strictly forbidden. Also prohibited are all and any devices of a physical, chemical or psychological nature designed to extract evidence from an accused person against his will.

(Continued on Page 6)



ADENAUER

PICKET ADENAUER IN N.Y. TOMORROW

Trade unionists and representatives of the nationality groups will picket Dr. Konrad Adenauer, Chancellor of Western Germany, Tuesday, 5 to 7 p.m. at the Hotel Waldorf-Astoria, Lexington Ave. and 50 St.

World of Labor

by George Morris

The UAW Convention And Civil Liberties

THE RESOLUTION of civil liberties passed by the convention of the United Automobile Workers and other resolutions closely related to it, like those on education and the model anti-discrimination clause, in line with most other policy decisions of the convention, are a significant step forward for the union. They embody a program upon which, as the civil liberties resolution itself suggests, it is possible to develop cooperation of the unions and other groups in a campaign to "recapture our civil liberties."

The UAW expresses alarm because "step by step a rule of fear and smear" has been instituted and is used by those who "hope to turn it into a profitable account in a business way."

McCarthy, Jenner, McCarran and Velde are singled out in the resolution as the spearheads of this drive. The State Department is criticized for knuckling under to these forces. For the first time, the UAW notes that the Smith and McCarran laws, and the Michigan Trucks Law, although aimed at Communists, are a menace to all labor.

The union doesn't yet go as far as others, to call for repeal of those laws, but does call on Congress to "review and amend" them as well as the Walter-McCarran Immigration Act, so they would not be "endangering the civil liberties of our people."

THE RESOLUTION on education includes a section that calls for defense of the school system from the attacks of the McCarthys, warning that the forces of reaction aim to take over the school system "under the guise of an attack upon Communism."

The model anti-discrimination clause reaffirmed by the convention for inclusion to contracts, while mainly aimed in defense of the rights of Negro workers, covers all forms of discrimination including political.

It is as follows:

"The company agrees that it will not discriminate against any applicant for employment or any of the employees in their wages, training, upgrading, promotion, transfer, layoff, discipline, discharges or otherwise because of race, creed, color, national origin, political affiliation, sex or marital status."

BUT WHILE taking this strong stand against thought control, discrimination and McCarthyism in all forms, the UAW's leaders also influenced the convention to approve what amounts to a form of McCarthyism in the union's INTERNAL LIFE. At the convention itself we saw an extraordinary effort to develop a McCarthyite atmosphere.

The 12-year-old constitutional clause barring Communists from office was amended so it amounts to a built-in Taft-Hartley anti-Communist affidavit. It puts the burden of responsibility and risk on the person who as much as accepts nomination for any post in the union, and subjects him to a penalty up to expulsion, if found "guilty" of being "subservient to the Communist Party."

This is clearly designed to frighten away candidates for shop, local or higher office, even candidates who may be far from Communism but are known as progressives. To accept even nomination is to risk the McCarthyite treatment.

The constitution was further amended to enable the union's top office to step into any local and retry persons who were found "not guilty" on Communist charges, and find them guilty through a double-jeopardy procedure. This is a club over the locals, spelling the end of their autonomy and independence, as many delegates pointed out.

THE CONVENTION also received a preview of the way the new constitution works. That

came a day after the amendments were passed, when it was applied (retroactively) in the case of an appeal of five Ford Local 600 founders and leaders whom Walter Reuther barred from running for local offices last fall without even a trial.

The grievance committee brought in a long report upholding Reuther, loaded with precisely the sort of "evidence" McCarthy finds adequate to "prove" Communism. Vice-president Jack Livingston, who in an hysterical speech "documented" his case much like a prosecutor in a Smith Act trial, waved several dozen copies of the Michigan Worker and Daily Worker, each of which mentioned names of the five in one or another type of activity in their union, as fighters for civil rights and civil liberties, as speakers at meetings and as being present at a Michigan Worker ball, in one case as a delegate to a peace conference in Europe. Another charge was that one of the five drove William Z. Foster in a car some years ago when he visited Detroit, and there were several other similar "guilt by association" bits.

But no less important, the "evidence" and demonstration were not directed so much at the five as against the rightwing leaders of Ford Local 600, headed by Carl Stellato, the president, for "compromising" with the left.

IN JUSTICE to most delegates at the UAW convention it should be said that at no time did the leaders succeed in whipping them up to a red-baiting hysteria. Also, the main stress in the arguments used by the Reutherites to get the constitutional amendments was their ostensible desire to combat racketeers and embezzlers in the locals.

The nearest to anything like real excitement I saw on that floor was on the two occasions when the delegates rebelled against Reuther and defeated him on the proposal to extend local office terms to two years and when they upheld the appeal against the leaders by Maynard Bussey, the Negro committeeman fired by Cadillac.

But sooner or later they will have to realize that they cannot effectively fight the menace of McCarthyism in the country while allowing the practice of McCarthyism in the union's internal life.

Inside Project 'X'

The Blue Blooded Second-Story Men

By a Special Correspondent

"YOU KNOW those Wall Street bankers and corporation lawyers make wonderful second-story men," Maj. Gen. William J. (Wild Bill) Donovan, chief of the Office of Strategic Services, once said to explain the Social Register appearance of his agency. Himself a prominent Wall Street lawyer and New York Republican, Donovan probably knew what he was talking about.

The significant fact is that the OSS, which, according to Sub Rosa, The OSS and American Espionage by Stewart Alsop and Thomas Braden, had more than

powerful bankers' representatives in the United States of America at key points where they can influence U. S. policy in occupied Germany.

"The roster of OSS men... includes: Paul Mellon, son of Andrew Mellon; Junius and Henry Morgan of the House of Morgan; Alfred duPont; Lester Armour of the Chicago Armour; Gordon Auchincloss; John Auchincloss; Warwick Potter; Harold Coolidge; William Van Allen of the Astor family; and Allen Dulles, attorney for various international bankers with previous connections in Germany.

"Some of these may not deserve the suspicion focussed upon them. But others more than make up for it. And anyone listening for 30 minutes to their conversation about the next war and building up Germany as a partner in that war, can understand why the Russians wrongly accuse us of a deal to permit the American Army to enter Berlin first."

THE ONLY THING wrong about that, as Washington's leading lights have since admitted, was that the deal didn't work out. But there were others. And on these Wall Street's second-story men got caught with their pants down, an embarrassing thing for a man on a ladder.

On July 23, 1948, the New York Times military editor, Hanson W. Baldwin, lamented that "several intelligence fiascos... have occurred in Rumania, Hungary, Finland and elsewhere." As Baldwin told the story:

"Two young and exuberant army officers attached to the Central Intelligence Agency as carry-overs from the old Office of Strategic Services organization made contacts almost openly with anti-Communist and opposition leaders in Rumania, urged the formation of an anti-Communist group in that country and recorded their efforts, the names of the conspirators and even the minutes of the 'secret' meetings held—apparently."

(Continued on page 8)

On the Way

by Abner W. Berry

A Wife Writes the Story Of a Hunted, Hero Husband

FOR ALMOST TWO YEARS James Edward Jackson, Jr., has been a political refugee. Ever since that July day in 1951 when the 36-year-old Negro Communist leader, as his contribution to the fight for peace and democracy chose not to answer an indictment under a fascist-like law, he has been a hunted man. His wife and two children have been hounded by FBI 'thought police' since he has been away.

Now Jackson's wife, Mrs. Esther Cooper Jackson, has written of her husband's life, giving us the whys and the wherefores of his early life and their life together. Mrs. Jackson has done this in a 36-page pamphlet titled, "This Is My Husband, Fighter for His People, Political Refugee."

Who is this man whom the Department of Justice seeks to picture as "dangerous" to the

security of the United States? Why is his "rogues gallery" photo hanging in U.S. Post Offices? What were his "crimes"?

THIS HANDSOME, soft-voiced Virginian, son of a pharmacist, ironically is the victim of a fellow Virginian who fathered the Smith Act, under which he was indicted. Early in life Jackson saw the difference between the early Virginia statesmen, Thomas Jefferson and the Byrds and Smiths. Like his father before him, he was a follower of the militant scholar, Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, who as a young man had sought to recapture the spirit of John Brown's freedom crusade. And he remembered also that Harper's Ferry, the scene of John Brown's raid, was also in Virginia.

He learned his first lessons in American and Negro history in the backroom of his father's

drug store in Richmond. Brown's raid and Nat Turner's revolt and the challenge of DuBois to the accommodation theories of Booker T. Washington were absorbed there. The Credo of the Niagara Movement, written by Dr. DuBois eight years before Jackson was born, became a part of him. That document had declared in the winged prose of the fiery scholar:

"We will not be satisfied to take one jot or little less than our full manhood rights... and until we get these rights we will never cease to protest and assail the ears of America..."

AS A PRE-SCHOOL-AGE child, Jackson had seen his father apply that CREDO in resisting an announced march of the Ku Klux Klan; he had known his father as a fighter for the dignity of his family, insisting that he and Mrs. Jackson be addressed by white, tradespeople as "Mr." (or "Dr.") and "Mrs."

The boy grew to school age and excelled in his studies, receiving honors at the end of each term. He graduated from high school at 16 where he had shown an aptitude for drawing and debating.

Throughout his school activities, he took issue with the distortions of Negro life contained in the textbooks and became known as a "radical orator" be-

fore he graduated high school at the age of 16. He was at one time an Eagle Scout, the first Negro in the South to attain that rank, and was awarded a medal by Gov. John Garland Pollard. He resigned from the Boy Scouts after his protest against jimcrow was answered defensively by the Chief Scout Executive.

He graduated from Virginia Union University in 1934, receiving the Bachelor of Science in Chemistry degree. While in college he began his study of Marxism and debated the question: "Resolved: that Negroes Should Join the Communist Party." As an undergraduate, he participated in the fight to free the Scottsboro Boys and organized a net of student organizations.

JACKSON FINISHED the pharmacy course at Howard University in 1937. By then he was a leader in the Southern Negro Youth Conference. Back in Richmond, working in his father's drug store, he devoted his spare time to organizing the tobacco workers. And in 1940 he accepted the post of field worker with the Gunnar Myrdal research project on Negro life.

After that experience, his father's drug store was not enough. He had found his two lives—the people of the South, the Negro and white workers in whose struggles he had partici-

pated since high school days; and he had met Esther Cooper, a student at Fisk University.

Mr. and Mrs. Jackson went to Birmingham, Alabama, to work for the Southern Negro Youth Conference. Then the Army and 18 months in the Far East, and later becoming chairman of the Louisiana State Communist Party; Detroit and the Ford workers after that and—back to the South as southern regional director of the Communist Party with his wife and two young daughters, Harriet and Kathie.

"My husband and his colleagues," writes Mrs. Jackson, "exploited no man, lynched no man, sent no mother's son off to die... All of his life he has worked for peace among nations and an end to war; for brotherhood among peoples and an end to jimcrow; for the prosperity of the masses and an end to poverty."

This is truly a beautiful story told about a real man—a man whom America needs badly now. Mrs. Jackson, in writing this story of her husband, has given one of the most effective arguments against the Smith Act and for an amnesty for all the victims of this un-American law against freedom of thought. This little booklet, undoubtedly stands with many of the Abolitionist tracts as meaningful literature in the fight for freedom.

Daily Worker

PUBLISHED DAILY EXCEPT SATURDAY
and SUNDAY BY THE PUBLISHERS NEW
PRESS, INC., 25 East 12th Street, New
York 3, N. Y. Telephone ALgonquin 4-7054
Cable Address "Dailywork" New York, N. Y.

President — Joseph Dermer; Secretary-Treas. — Charles J. Hendley

ROSENBERG CASE CLIMAX

ONCE MORE the Rosenberg case is moving toward a climax.

The Department of Justice is moving swiftly to make sure that these innocent people are burned in the electric chair.

Its answer to the defense petition for a Supreme Court review is a cold-blooded document which does not dare to deny the key contentions of the defense, but which takes refuge in the legal cynicism that "these issues could have been raised earlier."

In its petition for a new trial, the defense shows that the FBI admitted that a key witness had perjured himself. They show that the sole witness, on whose unsupported word the Rosenbergs face death, was talking sheer falsehoods on the face of it. His claim that he could "steal" non-existent "atomic secrets" by listening to the conversations of passing scientists, and then write these "secrets" down from memory six years later, simply proves that he is lying, as Prof. Stephen Love, noted Illinois lawyer, recently told a New York audience.

But the moment is filled with danger for the Rosenbergs and for the American people. The clique which prepared the Rosenberg frameup is afraid that the truth is marching fast; that the clemency movement will stop the killings and thus enable the doomed couple to vindicate themselves, as Tom Mooney vindicated himself. This clique in high places is prepared to murder the Rosenbergs in the hope of burying the case for good.

The Supreme Court has twice refused its clear duty to review the case and sent it back for the "new trial" that the Circuit Court of Appeals admitted the Rosenbergs should have had (Dec. 31, 1952).

It is the right of every American to act as an "amicus curiae," as a friend of the court. This right provides that every American can send his respectful message to the Supreme Court urging that the grave doubts in this case make necessary a new trial. Also, every American who wonders why so flimsy a case should have resulted in the first peacetime death sentence should write to President Eisenhower urging clemency.

The time is growing short. Revive the campaign for clemency!

SOVIET JUSTICE

THE DRAMATIC NEWS from Moscow on the falsely accused doctors indicated that a miscarriage of justice was stopped dead in its tracks by the Soviet government.

We do not yet know exactly who, how or why certain individuals started this miscarriage of justice. But we do know that socialist justice and Soviet law are based on truth and are ruthless against falsehood.

In Soviet law, only oral statements in open court, based on proved facts, have any validity. The pre-trial statements procured, as the Soviet communique states, by "means of investigation strictly forbidden under Soviet law," were uncovered as false by the pre-trial verification strictly demanded by Soviet law.

The Soviet government did not hesitate to publish this error to the world and to move at once to rectify it. Would that our officials here would have the same devotion to justice; one needs but recall the Mooney and Sacco-Vanzetti cases, the endless frameups against Negroes, and today the Rosenberg frameup.

As usual, the press gives the American people all the wrong approaches to these events. We get the usual talk about a "struggle for power"; we hear about "the new Soviet tactic"; we are told that this proves that other caught and convicted espionage agents, tried in open court before the bar of world opinion, were not guilty; and that Project X, the \$100,000,000 secret spy fund, Titoist, Zionist and other political agencies being used by Project X no longer exist or are innocent agencies for human betterment.

We are even told that this shows a "change" from Stalin's peace policy to a new alleged Malenkov policy.

These are all absurdities.

The Soviet peace policy is a continuous policy.

The unmasking of a miscarriage of justice is not a "tactic" but is inherent in Soviet law and Soviet life.

It is based on the socialist laws of criticism and self-criticism, on the duty of every individual to criticize wrongs, errors, injustices, or lack of democracy in the behavior of authorities.

In contrast to the honors and money lavished on proved peddlers of falsehood, like the Budeznes and their ilk, socialist justice treats falsifiers as criminals.

The Billion Dollar Background To McCarthy's Ship 'Treaty'

By ROB F. HALL

Behind the front-page stories of Sen. McCarthy's deals with Greek shipowners to boycott new China is another—more important—story of a billion dollar give-away program which enriched several thousand shipping operators at the expense of the taxpayers.

This story seldom hit the front pages. Going back over newspaper files this writer found references to it deep inside most newspapers and, in the New York Times, on page 59—the shipping news page.

That, for instance, is where it was reported that on April 25, 1951, Sen. J. J. Williams (R-Del) charged that the U. S. treasury had lost \$2.8 billion in the Maritime Commission's sale of 1,956 ships to private operators since 1946.

Of these, the senator said, 837 were sold to U. S. operators, in which the government sustained a loss of \$1.4 billion.

A larger number, 1,113, were sold to foreign operators, making for a loss of \$1.4 billion. As late as 1950, Congress passed a bill authorizing the sale of 10 ships for 3 percent of their value. Three ships had already been sold under that bill for \$308,000, although they cost \$24,500,000.

From news story to news story, the totals for number of ships sold and the amount received vary. But there remains a picture of treasury raids for favorites of the government which rivals the biggest landgrabs after the Civil War.

At the end of World War II, the U. S. Government owned almost 30 million deadweight tons of merchant shipping, most of which had been built at public expense during the war.

During the war and for a time subsequently, the Maritime Com-



McCarthy

mission "chartered" these ships to private owners in an arrangement which enabled the operators to make billions in profit carrying troops and supplies, without putting any of their own money into the deal. But this was viewed in some quarters as "socialism" and pressure built up for the U. S. to sell these ships outright to private operators.

In his book "How to Get Rich in Washington," Blair Bolles related some instances of the commission's "extreme generosity" in ship sales.

Two ships, Del Argentina and Del Brazil, built by the U. S. at a cost of \$6.3 million, were sold to the American South African Line, Inc., for \$34,000 cash, and mortgages for \$926,000. Then it subsidized the operation of the ships.

In 1950, the Maritime Commission sold three ships to the Nicholson-Universal Steamship Co., for \$102,944 each. Built in 1946, these ships cost taxpayers \$24,500,000. After getting the boats

for a song, the company got a loan of five million from RFC to fit them for service on the Great Lakes.

Of the ships sold to foreign principals, more than 200 went to England, 107 to Greece and 33 to Chiang Kai-shek's clique.

Those sold to Greece, Bolles pointed out, were immediately transferred to wealthy Greek citizens who registered many of them in Panama and Honduras, to avoid taxes. But the Greek owners operate out of New York, despite the foreign flags under which their ships sail. Most of them reside in the U. S. and bank their money here, paying no taxes either to the U. S. or to Greece.

The shady deals made by the Maritime Commission became so scandalous that in 1951 President Truman felt it necessary to abolish it and replace it with the Maritime Administration.

The four members of the old commission most responsible for the give-away program were Joseph K. Carson, J. Greenville Melles, Admiral W. W. Smith and David Coddaira. Carson, former Mayor of Portland, Ore., is known to seamen as "Bloody Shirt," a reminder of the brutality of his police against striking maritime workers in 1934 and 1937.

Coddaira is now a member of the Subversive Activities Control Board (the McCarran Board).

The full story of how the ship operators, U. S., English, Greek, etc., got billions of dollars worth of ships for a tiny fraction of their value has, of course, not been told.

It may very well be, as MSA administrator Harold Stassen hinted before the Senate investigating committee, that these secrets are already in possession of Sen. Joe McCarthy and explain his power over men who have much to hide.

Brooklyn Debate Brings Out Facts on the Rosenberg Case

Special to the Daily Worker

One hundred and twenty-five persons intently followed a debate on the Rosenberg case in which David Alman, chairman of the Committee for Justice in the Rosenberg Case, and Paul Windels, Jr., attorney, argued opposing viewpoints.

The debate, which was held Thursday in the Boro Park section of Brooklyn under the auspices of the Compass Club, brought out into the open the amazing facts in the trial record which few Americans are familiar with.

In his opening presentation, Alman showed that the government promised to produce 125 witnesses to prove the Rosenbergs guilty. Actually, they produced only 23, of whom 18 had nothing to say about the Rosenbergs but merely identified public documents.

Of the remaining witness, Elizabeth Bentley, who spilled the usual FBI lies about "communist rings," admitted she had never heard of the Rosenbergs.

Similarly, Harry Gold never knew of the Rosenbergs and had never seen them.

PREPOSTEROUS STORY

The only witness the government produced who had anything directly to say about the Rosenbergs as alleged spies was David Greenglass, Ethel's brother. His story could not be corroborated by a single item of evidence or a single witness. Yet the jury convicted because of the tremendous hysteria, Alman said, and because the judge and prosecutor linked the case to the Korean war, with which it had nothing to do.

Alman asked if America could

believe that Greenglass actually was able to gather "atomic secrets" by listening to the passing conversations of Los Alamos scientists as he claimed. The trial record shows that Greenglass claimed he could draw the "atombomb" and did so "to give the Russians" by scraps of talk he overheard in the machine shop he was working in as atom scientists passed through to other departments.

Paul Windels, in his statement upholding the conviction, admitted there were many things that troubled him in the case, but said he believed the Rosenbergs guilty. Windels said that what impressed him was that the Rosenbergs had been indicted by a grand jury and found guilty by a jury, and were refused appeals by the Appellate and Supreme Court. This, he felt, he believed the Rosenbergs guilty, since the judicial process could not err so badly except in rare cases.

He admitted that Prosecutor Saypol's bringing into the court of a newly-bought Jello-box which was accepted by the judge as an exhibit was "stretching matters" to get a conviction.

The death penalty, also "troubled" him, he said, but he felt that the nature of the crime might justify it as a deterrent.

He asserted, though there is not a word of proof in the court record, that the Rosenbergs gave information which "was passed up the ladder to Soviet contacts."

In rebuttal, Alman showed that the Circuit Court did not rule on the credibility of Greenglass or on the veracity of the Jello-box, but solely on the points of law and the court felt

it could not reverse the lower court on this though the judges admitted that a new trial should have been granted if the defense had asked for it, because of the "reprehensible" tactics of Prosecutor Saypol.

Alman also said that the fight for clemency and for a new trial is not an attack on the courts but is an effort to correct a miscarriage of justice.

The pressure of the jurors for a conviction on the basis of anti-Communist hysteria was irresistible since the judge joined in this hysteria, he declared.

Many questions from the floor were asked of Windels and Alman, showing a keen interest in the facts which the press has kept from the public. It was brought out in the questioning that the government could not indict the Rosenberg for actual espionage because it had no proof, and therefore indicted them for conspiracy only.

Windels concluded by reaffirming his belief in the guilt of the (Continued on page 8)

Daily Worker

Published daily except Saturday and Sunday by the Publishers New Press, Inc., 25 E. 12th St., New York 3, N. Y. Telephone ALgonquin 4-7054.
Registered as second class matter Oct. 15, 1947, at the post office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES
(Except Washington, D.C., Canada and Foreign)
Daily Worker 3 The Worker \$4.75 \$5.00 \$14.00
Daily Worker Only 4.00 7.00 15.00
The Worker 1.00 1.50 3.00
(Washington and Foreign)
Daily Worker & The Worker \$5.25 \$5.50 \$14.50
Daily Worker Only 4.50 7.50 15.50
The Worker 1.25 1.75 3.50

Ackerman

(Continued from Page 3)

late Joseph Pulitzer, publisher and founder of Columbia's School of Journalism, had called for "drastic independence" as the keystone to honest journalism.

But students who anticipate careers on newspapers, in industry, education, or public life recognize now that to be "drastically independent" would exclude them from jobs, Ackerman said, because "the freedom individual independent expression of opinion on controversial subjects may be damaging and possibly dangerous to the individual's desire and necessity of earning a living."

"The practical problem which confronts deans, professors, school teachers today is political freedom to discuss public affairs in classrooms or at lunch during a 'bull session' without fear that some one may make a record which may be investigated secretly, upon which he may be tried secretly, and also be convicted secretly, either by a government official or a prospective employer."

Ackerman said that future editors now members of student bodies must have "some reassurance that what they say and write or do as students will not turn up in some investigating agency of the government or in some newspaper office and be used against them."

As matters now stand, he said, silence on controversial subjects in private conversations as well as in classrooms is the prevailing rule.

Good grades, high intelligence, and personal integrity are not today a sufficient recommendation for a graduate looking for a job, Ackerman continued. For now employers want to know about the political and social attitudes of the applicant and they make their searches among the professors and former associates of the applicant.

If a professor or a dean should answer that the person's views were "left of center," that would bar him from the job, said Ackerman, recalling that the late Franklin Roosevelt was often described as "left of center." Today that term is a "red flag of suspicion," he said.

Doctors

(Continued from Page 3)

Written confessions are not admissible as evidence in Soviet courts. Only oral confessions made in the course of the trial are valid.

The announcement said that "all persons accused of the incorrect conduct of the investigation have been arrested and brought to criminal responsibility." It did not identify those arrested.

Sole reference in the Soviet press to anyone connected with the original accusers of the doctors was an announcement that the award of the Order of Lenin on Jan. 20 to Dr. Lydia F. Timashuk, who had accused the doctors, has been annulled.

Speculation on the Security Military's statement had several variants. The new disclosures were attributed to:

* A move by Beria in the so-called "power struggle" between Beria and Malenkov.

Since Beria voted for Malenkov to be Premier, and Malenkov voted for Beria to be Deputy Premier and to take over the combined ministries of State Security and Internal Affairs, a "power struggle" between the two would obviously weaken the Soviet state structure. But Beria's review of the doctors' case again explodes this "power struggle" myth: it further consolidates the Soviet state by strengthening the Soviet guarantees of individual rights.

* A softening of the alleged "campaign of anti-Semitism" as a result of the pressure of world Jewry.

The alleged "campaign of anti-Semitism" in the Soviet Union and Socialist states is a hoax based solely on gossip, unverifiable rumors, and the testimony of fascist doctors, renegades, or hired counter-revolutionaries. This argument employs the "logic" of first setting up a strawman, then tear-

ing it down. The recent Israeli threat in the United States Assembly to bring this charge before the UN. Soviet representative Andrei Gromyko replied that the Soviet Union disdained even to reply to such slanders.

* A move by the Malenkov government to liquidate Stalinism.

This view has two angles: it ignores the fact that the Malenkov government's policies are a continuation of Stalin's policies; it confuses the pre-trial confessions in the doctors' case with the confessions by the Trotskyites and other conspirators in open court during earlier trials.

* A Soviet tactic in the cold war, part of its present peace drive.

The Soviet peace drive is not a tactic, but a permanent Soviet policy, as reflected in the record of Soviet foreign relations under Lenin, Stalin and Malenkov.

* Penetration of the Soviet security apparatus by the agents of foreign powers, resulting in a frameup attempt against the 15 doctors.

This view has some plausibility, which the others lack, since there have been recent disclosures of the widespread activities of Wall Street's Central Intelligence Agency, the heavily subsidized so-called "Project X," and the extent to which many foreign and philanthropic agencies and organizations have been pressed into espionage and terrorist service. An attempt to discredit the administration of justice in the Soviet Union as part of a "psychological warfare" plan is not unbelievable.

* Bureaucracy and red tapism in the Soviet security apparatus.

In his report to the 19th Congress of the Soviet Union, Malenkov directed an especially severe attack against complacency toward bureaucracy and against weaknesses in the process of criticism and self-criticism. The recent general amnesty decree by the Soviet Government also called for a sweeping review of the administration of justice in the Soviet Union.

However, despite sufficient detail for accurate knowledge on any other aspect than the one specified in the announcement, it was clear that in the course of its routine procedural review of charges made in criminal cases such as the case of the doctors, Soviet justice had discovered false charges and evidence illegally obtained, and had freed the accused and jailed the accusers.

TEXT

Text of the official communique follows:

"The Ministry of Internal Affairs of the USSR has carried out a verification of all material of preliminary investigation and other material in the case of the group of doctors accused of sabotage, espionage and terrorist actions towards the active leaders of the Soviet State.

"As a result of the verification it has been established that the accused in this case, M. S. Vovsi, V. N. Vinogradov, M. B. Kogan, B. B. Kogan, P. I. Yagorov, A. I. Feldman, Y. A. Ettinger, V. K. Vasilenko, A. M. Grinshtein, V. F. Zelenin, B. S. Preobrazhenski, N. A. Popova (a woman), V. V. Saksov, N. A. Sherevsky and C. I. Mairov, were arrested by the former Ministry of State Security of the USSR incorrectly without any lawful cases whatsoever.

"Verification has shown that the accusations made against the above named persons are false and the documentary sources on which the workers of investigations based themselves are without foundation.

"It was established that the testimony of those arrested which allegedly confirmed the accusations made against them were received by the workers of the investigatory sections of the former Ministry of State Security by means of the use of impermissible means of investigation which are strictly forbidden under Soviet law.

"On the basis of the conclusion of an investigatory commission especially appointed by the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the USSR for verification of this case, the arrested (names are repeated) and other persons accused in this case have

been completely rehabilitated in the accusations against them of sabotage, terrorist and espionage activities, and in correspondence with Section Four, Paragraph Five of the Criminal Procedure Code, Russian Socialist Federative Soviet Republic, have been freed from custody.

"The persons accused of incorrect conduct of the investigation have been arrested and brought to criminal responsibility."

Baldwin

(Continued from Page 3)

foreign policy should be to secure the peace, not to provoke wars. But this is not how the Pentagon, or Dulles, view our foreign policy.

And why is peace so dangerous to these men? Baldwin answers it in his revealing column. "Furthermore," he reports, "the psychological and political results of a truce and other Communist 'peace' moves are bound to have profound influence in this country and overseas. Cuts in the defense budget already are being planned in Washington; a truce might encourage even deeper cuts. And in Europe, where the fate of the projected European army and the future of German rearmament already is in doubt, the whole structure of the 'grand alliance' might be shaken."

In other words what would be good news for the people is bad news for the Pentagon. For the people it would be good news that the tremendous arms budget and taxes could at last be reduced. (Didn't Eisenhower promise that in his election campaign?) It would be equally good news to hear that the planned re-Nazified German army (the core of this misnamed "grand alliance") will not be rearmed. But such a prospect plunges the Pentagon into gloom.

WAR PLANS

Furthermore, it seems the latest peace offers frustrated new war plans in Korea. Baldwin reported that "plans and studies were being made for considerably more dramatic and ambitious actions" which included "a combined amphibious and frontal assault in Korea by the United Nations."

This assault, Baldwin wrote, would have cost the Chinese volunteers and North Koreans a tremendous number of casualties. It would also have wrung a tremendous casualty toll from our soldiers. It would have made the fighting at Old Baldy look like a Sunday school picnic. Old Baldy, after all, was only a "local" action; an assault such as the Pentagon had planned would have meant the clash of entire armies.

The American people, therefore, can offer up thanks that these peace offers came in time to forestall the tremendous sacrifices that were being planned in the Pentagon.

The mentality of Dulles and the generals, however, should make it clear to every American that peace is not in the bag even though China and North Korea's offer has been greeted by every peace-loving person throughout the world. It is the representatives of Dulles and the Pentagon, to whom the prospect of peace is cause for "considerable concern," who will enter the truce tent at Panmunjom today.

They can enter that tent in the spirit of negotiations for peace. Or they can enter with ultimatums designed to frustrate a peace. Negotiations, as the UAW pointed out at its recent convention, can work when "both sides prefer peace to war." The people must let Washington know that they expect the U.S. negotiators to negotiate for peace, not to raise new obstacles in order to continue the war.

As we said, Eisenhower, in response to overwhelming popular sentiment, stated we should take the latest peace offers at face value. But, unless the people intervene, the negotiators at Panmunjom will pick up as a pretext for sabotaging the talks the other part of his statement—that there must be more

"concrete evidence" of peace desires.

To the war-bent masters of the Pentagon this is an excuse for delivering new ultimatums, raising new quibbling obstacles to a cease-fire. That's what happened in the past. And it can happen again, unless the people let their Congressmen and Eisenhower know that they want a cease-fire now, that they do not want another soldier to die in Korea.

Don't let the Army brass and the war profiteers sabotage the peace! Let's have negotiations, not ultimatums!

Puerto Rico

(Continued from Page 3)

to the Special Committee on Information and the Trusteeship Council, the Puerto Rican legislators declared that "since 1898" the relationship of the United States to Puerto Rico "has been of a colonial nature."

"The present political status of Puerto Rico does not fill the requirements approved by the UN to enable an administering power not to submit further reports on a territory under her jurisdiction," they declared.

ONLY 'SYMBOLIC'

Rupert Emerson, chairman of the Department of Government of Harvard, writes in the January issue of The Annals of The American Academy of Political and Social Science: "It is arguable that the status which they (the Puerto Ricans) now have does not differ greatly from that which they had before; but to press the argument too far would be to ignore the great symbolic effect (our emphasis) of entering into a compact with the U.S. and of government themselves under an instrument of their own fashioning."

A "great symbolic effect" is the best the present status could be called and it would characterize correctly the demagogic, social-democratic character of the rule of Gov. Munoz Marin as well as the State Department's utilization of Puerto Rico as a testing ground of its colonial and imperialistic schemes.

According to Emerson, Puerto Rico is "one of the show places for technical assistance, Point Four, and similar enterprises. In the fiscal year ending June 30, 1952, a total of 283 persons were brought to Puerto Rico under technical assistance program of the U.S. and the UN."

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Stoolie

(Continued from Page 3)

is going on in the local Court of Common Pleas against the Jewish Cultural Association, with headquarters on Forbes St., Pittsburgh.

The attack on the Jewish Association is being made by Haru Allan Sherman, chairman of the pro-fascist Americans Battling Communism Society. This is the outfit that incited the original prosecution of Steve Nelson, and which helped to finance the labor spy Matt Cvetic.

Sherman is asking the court at open hearings to revoke the charter of the Jewish Culture Association. He links the Jewish group with "Communism," in typical fascist fashion. It is a "Communist front," he asserts.

The hearings resume tomorrow, Matt Cvetic, who testified against Nelson and other defendants at the Smith Act trial, will be a witness, said Sherman.

Judge Henry C. Ellenbogen, who is presiding at the Jewish Culture Association hearings, used to represent Communists and left-wing miners as a needy young attorney. He represented William Albertson, now a defendant in the Smith Act trial, when he was expelled from Pittsburgh University for holding a Free Tom Mooney meeting on the campus.

Judge Ellenbogen has since become one of the most vehement red-baiters in Pittsburgh. He held Steve Nelson under the fantastic bonds of \$50,000 in 1950 until bail was reduced to \$10,000 by the Pennsylvania Supreme Court.

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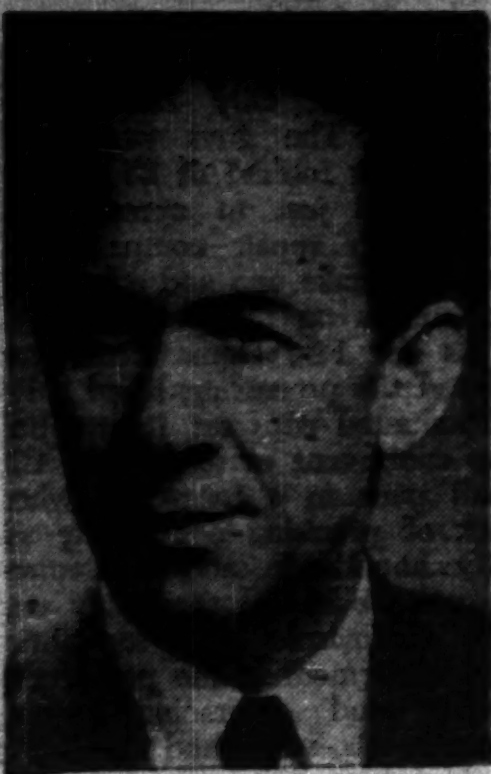
THE VOLUNTEERS, by Steve Nelson, Masses & Mainstream, New York, 192 pp. \$1.

By ALVAH BESSIE

This unique volume is an important addition to the literature of the war that was fought in Spain from 1936 to 1939, by one of its most outstanding participants.

It is that true and sound type of writing called "proletarian lit-

Alvah Bessie, novelist, screen writer and one of the 'Hollywood Nine' who was imprisoned for contempt of the Un-American Committee, was a veteran of the Spanish People's war against Franco in the ranks of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade.



STEVE NELSON

The man became a symbol of antifascism and the symbol came to life both in Spain and later, in Pennsylvania. It is no accident that this man has been subjected to the most vicious persecution and has received the cruellest sentence meted out by fascist-minded courts to any political prisoner of the Truman Administration, with the exception of the Rosenbergs.

No trial in our time has been simultaneously more farcical or more fantastic than that of Nelson and his fellow defendants for "sedition" against the State of Pennsylvania. Nelson received 20 years at hard labor.

The successful fight to win bail for Nelson ultimately involved wide sections of our population as well as mounting protests from every civilized country in the world.

This fight, this victory is partial. Still to be won are Nelson's freedom on appeal and his release from the current Smith Act trial in Pittsburgh where he is acting with daily courage characteristic of the man and the ideas he represents.

"The Volunteers" can be a major weapon in Nelson's defense. It must become such a weapon. No decent human being can read this book—no matter how conservative his opinions—and believe for a moment that its author is a "clear and present danger" to American institutions. When a man or woman writes a book, he exposes himself to view. Walt Whitman put it this way: "Comrade, this is no book. Who touches this, touches a man."

"The Volunteers" is the measure of Steve Nelson and what he is fighting for: decency, humanity, progress and human love.

of crossing the Pyrenees at night, the reception in Spain, the training period and the baptism by fire.

Nelson was one of the first Americans to go to Spain. He was wounded late in 1937 and invalided home. But he participated as rank and file soldier and political officer in the major campaigns of the Lincoln and Washington battalions at Jarama, Quinto and Belchite and the Brunete offensive.

This was before the Spanish Republican Army was actually organized under a unified command. Nelson gives a lucid picture of the weird combination of outstanding heroism and deliberate sabotage that were going on simultaneously on many fronts before disruptionists like Prieto were removed from office and a true people's army created.

Given such participation in such a struggle it is only logical that the subsequent history of Steve Nelson has been a piece with his struggles in Spain.

erature," whose emergence has been eagerly awaited in America.

Nelson is a son of the American working class. Though here he writes almost exclusively of his Spanish experience (with the exception of the prologue) what he has to say, the manner in which he says it and the special insight he brings to his understanding of character and action, could have come only from a writer so born and so developed.

Unburdened by literary artifice of any kind, Nelson tells a simple and direct story and the effects he achieves come simply and directly from his material.

It is a story we have read before in many books written about volunteer participation in the International Brigade, but it has never been told so simply, so directly or with such shattering effect.

Here the reader will participate directly in the trip to France, the maneuvers necessary for the volunteers to get into Spain, the ordeal

Dante on Peace and War

By IRVING L. HOROWITZ

The key to understanding Dante Alighieri (1265-1321), one of the truly monumental figures in world literature, is the knowledge that above all Dante searched for ways of securing world peace. This longing for peace was the concrete expression of Dante's humanism.

And it is this aspect of his life's work that is pregnant with meaning for our war-torn age. But human happiness demanded a world at peace, and such a peaceful world could only be gotten if in the realm of human affairs the monarchy—which Dante conceived as representing the interests of the Italian people, triumphed over the Papacy which was the chief oppressor of the people. He puts this belief simply: "To abolish wars and their causes needs must all the earth and whatsoever is given to the generations of men for a possession be a monarchy, that is one single principedom having one prince; who possessing all things and not being able to desire more, shall keep the kings contented within the boundaries of their kingdoms, so that there shall be peace between them."

Writing in an Italy marked by fierce class conflicts, which characterized the feudal age in its decline, Dante insists again and again that the basic need of mankind is peace. Peace is for him the primary political good of human existence. It is the indispensable condition of gaining and enjoying material and cultural wealth.

The philosopher cannot speculate, the artist create, the scientist pursue research, or the laborer produce, if his peace is threatened by some half-crazed prince or priest ready to launch a "crusade" in order to expand his riches. The ability to freely contemplate, which Dante valued above all other human activities, can be ex-

ercised only in a peaceful society.

He wrote in his famous *De Monachia*: "It is plain that amidst the calm and tranquility of peace the human race accomplishes most freely and easily its given work. Whence it is manifest that universal peace is the best of those things that are ordained for our beatitude. And hence to the shepherds the message sounded from on high, not of riches, nor pleasures, nor honors, nor length of life, nor health, nor beauty; but the message of peace. Likewise Peace be unto you" was the salutation of the Savior of men."

Frederick Engels posed the most crucial question facing the Italian masses today in terms of Dante.

"The close of the feudal Middle-Ages, the threshold of the modern capitalist era, was marked by a gigantic, colossal figure. It was an Italian, Dante, who was both the last poet of the Middle-Ages and the first poet of modern times. Today, a new historical era is unfolding. Will Italy give us the new Dante, who will mark the hour of birth of this new proletarian era?"

Once the people's reply is given, Dante's dream of a lasting peace will be transformed into living reality.

TO STALIN

Stalin would have lived a longer time
Had he not suffered hardships from the start.
That poverty which shortens life. His prime
Was spent in exile and starvation. His heart
Assailed by worries, harassment, and fears
Which hope in victory alone could stem.
But Stalin would have lived some fewer years
Had not his fight been waged for other men
To build the land of social good for all
To set the pattern for the world to follow
Nation by nation. Such ideals forestall
Too eager death, and make its threats seem hollow.
Dear Stalin—the pulses of your life were part
Of ours, who shared the beating of your heart.

—S.G.



DANTE

Topical Theatre Offers New Free Acting Course

Topical Theater, New York's newest People's theatre group, announces the formation of its second free acting course, the first having been filled to capacity within a short time. Lack of experience or training is no barrier to the applicant.

In addition to the free classes, members are immediately cast for parts in dramatized readings and regular productions.

on the scoreboard—

by lester rodney

Milwaukee Bundle . . .

A FAT ENVELOPE with a Milwaukee postmark hit the desk Friday morning. It included a letter full of enthusiasm for the Milwaukee Braves, and clippings of interest on the Braves and other topics from the Milwaukee papers.

"Brother Les," went the letter, "Well, our 'little town' of Milwaukee finally made the big time in the baseball world, as you know, and we are sort of going nuts with joy. Me, I'm so happy that if I could afford it I'd buy two season's worth of tickets and go to every game."

"We are having a local holiday for the opening day game. We only have to work half a day in the shop, and I think all over the city, so those with tickets can see the game in our brand new stadium, which is about the most beautiful thing I ever saw. All the modern conveniences that a fan could want. I'm so excited and proud that I'm going around telling everybody that I predict a pennant winner inside of four years."

"I was thinking, Les, maybe you or a reporter could come down here for our first game and sort of take back home some news about our fast growing sport city."

Fraternally,
HARVEY S.

WELL, HARVEY S., I'll get this into print and see how far I can get with the business office toward a trip to Milwaukee, if not Opening Day then some other time during the season to report on the spirit of welcome to the new big league team.

A sports column by R. G. Lynch, sports editor of the Milwaukee Journal, is entitled "Braves' Fans in East Still to Follow Team," and tells of the mail pouring into him about the move. "In thirty-odd years with the Journal," writes Lynch, "This writer has never seen anything like it. . . . So far, letters have come from 14 states, Puerto Rico and Mexico. . . . A chap at Arlington, Mass., wrote for a copy of the Journal and said 'Whether at Boston or Milwaukee, I'm still a Braves rooter. Hail and forward, Milwaukee! Maybe I should move to a progressive city like yours.'"

Other fans, writes Lynch, send money for the Journal "as long as the money holds out" so they can continue to read a lot about the Braves. One fan at Biddleford, Me., asks for the wave length and dial number of the station that will broadcast the Braves' games and says he is getting a new powerful radio set to try to follow the team. "Some day in the future," he writes, "I hope to visit Milwaukee and once again see my favorite team in action. All the luck in the world to the Braves. . . ."

Touching, eh?

Other clippings thrown into the pot by our Milwaukee fan include one from the theatre page with a big advertisement for *Limelight* at the Warner Theatre and alongside of the illustrations from the film the following: "STORMY . . . is a fitting description of the career of Charlie Chaplin. We realize that he has been the subject of much controversy. We do not presume to judge his morals or his politics. However, we do recognize genius, and his performance in *Limelight* will be remembered as one of the greatest of all time."

Also enclosed is a very powerful letter to the Milwaukee Journal by a student from another land studying at Marquette University and comparing the rough riding of McCarthyism over the peoples' rights with what he saw himself in the Philippines when the Japanese invaders came.

Thanks for the clippings, Harvey S. and here's to the first division—this season!

Low Jenkins Tells About It

LEW JENKINS, the skinny armed former lightweight champ from Sweetwater, Texas who was wont to drive a careening motorcycle up Broadway around dawn of the day of one of his fights, is now Master Sergeant Jenkins back from Korea, and he really knows how to describe what war is like to an infantryman, as no earnest writer of war novels ever can.

In an article in the Long Island Daily Press entitled "1 Day in Korea Worse Than All Ring Battles, Jenkins says," he told the reporter:

"There ain't nothing like it, never, there ain't nothing like the front-line troopers. You can't tell people about it. Only my heart and guts and wife and kid brought me through it. The rain and the slime and the bombs. It was horrible. You wished you had a thousand years to serve in a penitentiary. It would have been easy just to sit down and die. Sure, I begged off, or ran, when they laid down that artillery. If you're under water you've got sense enough to come up, ain't you? . . ."

Jenkins, a fighter who never was a master of defense, has a flattened nose and plenty of scars to show for his years in the ring. "Lots of people don't know I'm a fighter," he says, "They think a train hit me or something."

JOURNALISM DEPT

READ THIS ITEM first, just as it appeared in the New York Times under the head "U. S. Concedes Plane Error."

London, March 3 (AP).—The United States Third Air Force admitted today that it was an American plane that shot up the Essex township of Clacton eight months ago. The U. S. Air Force said it would meet all claims for damage caused last July 23 when a low-flying plane machine-gunned the coastal resort northeast of London. There were no casualties. The Air Force said the plane responsible had been engaged in air-to-air firing practice, and should have been well out to sea.

Now the only reason we run this admission of a regrettable little accident is to let you ponder this for a moment: The Air Force which admits EIGHT MONTHS LATER that one of its planes strafed an English town when it should have been WELL OUT TO SEA in the first place, is the very same Air Force which with no hesitation whatsoever is so indignantly positive that one of its 600 mile-an-hour jets flying along the German-Czech border could not POSSIBLY have crossed into Czechoslovakia!

THANKS TO those who phoned or wrote to express appreciation of our interview with Billy (Dolly) King breaking the news that the ex-LIU star aims to be the Garden's first Negro referee next season. But if you, like the Daily Worker, don't just tell the Daily Worker. Tell some other people. Isn't that more important?

Union-Shackling Bills In Senate and House

By JOHN B. STONE

WASHINGTON, April 5 (FP).—Powerful forces in both parties in Congress have united behind drastic new legislation which would give the government life and death power over every union in the United Press, Federated Press learned here.

The legislation is embodied in two identical bills, S 1254, introduced March 9 by Sen. Barry M. Goldwater (R-Ariz) and HR 3993, introduced March 16 by Rep. John J. Rhodes (R-Ariz). It would combine and extend the worst features of the Smith Act, the McCarran police state act and the McCarran-Walter immigration and apply them directly to organized labor and labor leaders.

The bills would repeal the non-Communist affidavit provisions of Taft-Hartley and would grant power to the Subversive Activities Control Board, which operates under the McCarran Act, to decide what unions can do business in the country and what labor leaders can take part in that business. The board could ban any individual or union it sees fit, labor attorneys said.

If outlawed by the board, any union which continues to operate would be subject to a fine of \$10,000 a day for every day it does business. Any labor leader who continues to work with a union after the board has turned thumbs down on him would be subject to the same daily fine and to imprisonment up to five years for every day he continues to function.

The bills represent the result of anti-labor suggestions made by big employers at the lengthy hearings held last year by the Senate labor management subcommittee under Sen. Herbert H. Humphrey (D-Minn). The groundwork for the legislation was also performed at the witchhunt hearings conducted by the House Un-American Activities Committee and the Senate internal security subcommittee under Sen. Pat McCarran (D-Nev.).

The bills have won support from leading Republicans and Democrats in the House and from such Senate leaders as Robert A. Taft (R-O) Senate floor leader; chairman H. Alexander Smith (R-NJ) of the Senate labor committee; Herbert H. Lehman (D-NY) and Matthew Neely (D-W Va).

Labor representatives on Capitol Hill pointed out that the NAM and Chamber of Commerce lobbyists so arranged the new legislation drive that two freshmen members of Congress from a state with little organized labor and little interest in labor legislation would be off-

cial sponsors of the bills. They will not have to face labor resentment at the polls, it was pointed out. Though freshmen, both Goldwater and Rhodes were given places on their respective labor committees by the Republican leadership.

Backers of the legislation claim they have won tacit support from top leaders of the big labor federation and unions. But veteran observers doubted the support would be forthcoming when the real meaning of the proposed law becomes evident. It was pointed out three top leaders who died recently, AFL president William Green, CIO president Philip Murray and CIO vice president Allan S. Haywood attacked similar proposals when they were brought up before the Humphrey subcommittee.

Budget

(Continued from Page 1)
specific dates and the schedule of speakers.

APRIL 13-15

From unofficial sources in Impellitteri's office, from the Board of Estimate, from Council President Rudolph Halley, and from other key agencies, it was learned that the hearings are scheduled for April 13, 14 and 15. But Impellitteri's silence on this question has created an air of uncertainty among thousands of workers, parents, teachers and straphangers who require time and preparation to mobilize for the hearings.

When the Mayor submits his message tomorrow, the eyes of the city will be on Comptroller Lazarus Joseph. His three votes along with the three of Halley and Borough President Robert Wagner's two would deadlock the Transit Authority plan. Halley and Wagner have already committed themselves against the gouge, but Joseph, who first voted for it and later declared himself still unconvinced, is the decisive figure on the board.

UNIONS' STAND

The Authority issue may explode even before the board meets. It depends on the outcome of the TWU-Board of Transportation meeting today. Michael J. Quill, TWU international president, and Matthew Guinan, Local 100 leader, have called off-strike plans temporarily pending the board's answer to the union's demand that not a "single man" be laid off or a penny of the pension fund endangered.

The civil service workers have

Find 130 of 200 Job Agencies Break Bias Law

New York State laws against discriminatory hiring practices are violated by 130 of 200 employment agencies surveyed by the American Jewish Congress, according to week-end reports in the Negro press.

The discriminating agencies, the survey revealed, were willing to accept calls for "white Protestant" employees, and 10 of the agencies indicated a knowledge that the practice was improper. The state law against discrimination makes it illegal to require job applicants to give their race, creed or national origin.

Herman L. Weisman, who headed the AJC commission on law and social action which conducted the survey, declared that more effective measures would have to be taken to curb the guilty agencies.

Registration Under Way at Jeff School

Registration is under way this week for spring term courses at the Jefferson School of Social Science. Classes begin the week of April 13, marking the 10th successive spring term in the history of the school.

A number of new 10-session courses are featured in the school's spring term program, including: "Problems of Progressives in Right-Led Unions," taught by Louis Weinstock; "Seminar on Socialism, Zionism and the Jewish Question," with Morris U. Schappes; "Stalin's Economic Problems of Socialism in the USSR," with Victor Perlo and David Goldway; and "The United Front," with Arnold Johnson.

Other new courses include: "Five Epic Novelists of Our Time," with Francine Bradley; "Mao Tse-tung's 'On Contradiction,'" with Harry K. Wells; and "Contemporary U. S. Philosophy," with Joseph Nahem.

thrown their combined weight into the budget struggle, too.

The Uniformed Sanitationmen's Association, Local 831, and the City Employees Union, Local 237—both affiliated with the AFL International Brotherhood of Teamsters—will join with the Uniformed Firemen's Association, AFL, Wednesday night at Webster Hall in a mass wage fight rally. The three unions are united in a petition drive, a series of protest rallies and a concentrated campaign to win a \$700 minimum wage rise and reduction of their pension contributions with a corresponding increase in the city's share of the pension costs.

In a leaflet and in newspaper ads the unions charged that the Dewey "soak-the-poor" program and the Board of Estimate's "soak-the-city employee" program, would be a wage cut of \$7.52 a week from each municipal worker and an annual steal of \$391. They blasted the fare hike scheme, the rent boost, the proposed cut of Health Insurance Plan benefits and the city's renegeing on its promise to install the 40-hour work week.

SHIP REPAIR DEAL ROBBED RETURNING GIs OF 25 DAYS

By ELIHU S. HICKS

It wasn't ingratitude that made the 350 Korea vets a bit impatient with the solemn welcome-home ceremony at City Hall Friday morning. The guys were upset over being robbed of 25 days on home soil just to accommodate some ship repair company that stood to make two and a half million bucks on the deal.

As the Fire Department Band played the processional and a line of mounted cops sat at attention, the contingent marched into City Hall park in a formation whose lack of precision could only signify impatience and excitement: impatience at the seemingly endless rigmarole and formalities, and excitement at the prospect of seeing and embracing parents, sweethearts, wives and friends.

The men had come ashore at 9:30 Friday morning—25 days later than they had expected. Their troopship, the Gen. William Weigel, was supposed to dock in San Francisco almost a month ago, but when a New York ship repair company won a \$2,500,000 contract to repair the ship, it was re-routed, troops and all, clear around the country, through the Panama Canal to New York.

Most of the men, according to newspaper reporters who covered the docking Friday morning, live in the West and Midwest and now face a long overland trip home.

To make matters worse, the ship anchored Thursday in the harbor and stayed there until Friday morning because, according to Army officials, preparations had not been completed for the troops to land. Efforts to console the men through an all-night show of big name entertainers fell through and, according to the N. Y. Times, the impatient men lustily booed every officer among them and even a Navy admiral.

At City Hall the monotone speeches of Mayor Impellitteri, and other professional greeters took second place to the widely happy reunions of some of the soldiers with their families and friends who came down to the ceremony. Hardly a minute went by without

a grinning G.I. rushing from his seat to the arms of his loved ones. One spectator on City Hall steps recalled his feelings on returning home from the service: "They just don't know a damn thing about how to treat a soldier," he remarked.

Project 'X'

(Continued from Page 3)
ly in order to impress their superiors with their industry. . . .

"The details of the Hungarian and Finnish fiascos have understandably been guarded with considerable secrecy, but apparently 'rings' of agents established in the old OSS days and inherited willy-nilly by the Central Intelligence Agency were responsible for much loose work which resulted in easy detection and ultimate elimination of the rings."

A SIMILAR TALE of woes that occurred in Hungary is recorded by the Washington correspondent for the Christian Science Monitor, Joseph C. Harsch, in his book, The Curtain Isn't Iron:

"To put it charitably, the American military hand there was clumsy and of small help to the diplomatic mission. The crowning example was a case of two officers sent on a rather obvious intelligence mission toward the Yugoslav frontier. They made themselves so conspicuous by picking up a pair of blondes that the Hungarian police were forced to interfere."

"When the Hungarian government requested their recall it said that it did so with regret, since the two men had been such clumsy operators that they had disclosed the identity of several hundred active opponents of the regime. . . . The episode did not help the American legation in its contention that it did not interfere in the domestic affairs of Hungary. . . ."

B'klyn Debate

(Continued from Page 5)

Rosenbergs but said that he thought that those who differed should continue their activity to prove their innocence. He urged faith in the courts.

Windels also said, "Maybe Greenglass did lie to save himself even though it got his sister the death penalty, but this would be an extraordinary thing."

He also referred to the fact that "at every critical point in the case there were Jews all along the line, and this may have been unfair since they were on the spot and would lean over backward."

There were Jews "at every critical point" except on the jury, it was pointed out later in the rebuttal, and this could not have been accidental in a city like New York.

"In the 99 chances of 100 the Rosenbergs are guilty," Windels said, "but there is that one chance that they may not be, and I am worried about it."

On the amazing "Jello-box" that Greenglass claimed he tore in half as identification, Windels said, "The FBI may have slipped it to him, and it sure made an impact on the jury," but he felt that this did not alter his belief in Greenglass' story.

In his conclusion, Alman said that the clemency movement includes many shades of opinion, from those who believed them guilty to those who believed them innocent, to those who did not know but had doubts and urged a commutation of the death sentence. He warned that the death of the Rosenbergs would seriously alter American life and would open the way to the framing of innocent people solely on the word of a single person.

What's On?

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THE 15th ANNIVERSARY DANCE of L'Unita' del Popolo, Saturday night, April 18th, Yugoslav Hall, 405 W. 41st Street, N.Y.C. Joe Maida and orchestra, entertainment. Tickets \$1.00 in advance, \$1.25 at the door.

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